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print for Asher. Another misprint is "principle" (p. 147). A curious ambiguity of language is found on p. 75 — Israel "was less than one hundred times as large as Assyria." Another confused statement is made at the bottom of p. 410 about the famous year 763 B.C., and its eclipse. Does the writer hold that we get the date 763 B.C., apart from the eclipse and that then the astronomical reckoning corroborates it?

A word of hearty praise for this excellent book, which we have found to be not without its grave weaknesses, should close this notice. The value of it is beyond all question. The conception which pervades it respecting the necessity of putting Hebrew history into its relations to other contemporaneous history in order rightly to understand it, is admirable. Equally valuable is the recognition of the religious element in all oriental history. The great fact of pre-Israelitish history, viz., the predominating Babylonian influence in western Asia is kept constantly in view and its significance duly emphasized. The deep meaning underlying the historical career of Israel, while in details sometimes exaggerated, is yet steadily and rightly insisted upon. Indeed, as we have already intimated, the book is simply indispensable to any one who would understand the Old Testament history.

G. S. G.

Manual of Egyptian Archæology and Guide to the study of Antiquities in Egypt. For the Use of Students and Travelers. By G. MASPERO, D.C.L., Oxon. Translated by Amelia B. Edwards. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged by the Author. With three hundred and nine Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1895.

This indispensable companion of the tourist in Egypt, or of the Egyptian enthusiast anywhere is already familiar to us under the title, "Egyptian Archæology," which passed through three editions. Maspero's wide experience in the field and extensive knowledge of the material have enabled him to present a work, which will undoubtedly be widely used in the future as it has heretofore been, and we repeat that for the student of Egypt the book is indispensable. Nevertheless, if the book has enjoyed the personal supervision of the author, as the title assures us it has, there are many things which must be explained. Passing over the arrangement of the book, and the method pursued in the treatment (for they are the same as in the previous editions), we take up some special points.

In the first place it is really incredible that Maspero should have retained his strikingly unsystematic treatment of the Egyptian dwelling-house in the first chapter. Any one who will compare it with the clear and methodical treatment of Erman, will wonder how his results could have been ignored by Maspero; but the only improvement Maspero offers is the insertion of a few plates from Petrie's "Illahun, Kahun and Gurob." Moreover, the unpardonably incorrect plan of the so-called "Palace of Ai" reappears as in all the

previous editions, with one of the doors in the front omitted and each of the four altars in the great court supplied with a door and a lintel and thus converted into four great portals! There is another altar in the central court, but Maspero still persists in calling the structure a dwelling, though no one ever heard of an Egyptian dwelling with five altars, or any altar at all.

In the account of the ancient canals, it is rather surprising not to find the canal around the first cataract mentioned. The canal itself to be sure has not yet been located, but we are morally certain of its existence from the inscription discovered by Mr. Wilbur on the Island of Sehel. In the same connection Maspero repeats his conviction that Lake Moeris was a myth. In the very convincing results of Mr. Petrie's investigations do not appeal to Maspero, no one can object, but it is hardly just to the student that he should not be made acquainted at least with the fact of their existence, in a three line footnote. In this connection we may also add, that the book would be far more useful as a text-book, if footnotes had been added informing the student as to the sources of the numerous illustrations, just as Maspero has so carefully done in his "Dawn of Civilization."

In his account of the sphinx, Maspero follows the traditional belief in its great age and makes it possibly prehistoric. Everyone knows there is a IVth Dynasty mummy shaft cut down through the back, which must certainly have been there before the statue was hewn. This and the above are a few out of numerous examples in the work, of an inclination to settle debated questions by a mere *ipse dixit*.

With the above exceptions the book has been very well brought up to date. Notwithstanding the added material and ten new illustrations, the form of the work has been so well compressed by the publishers, without altering the size of the page, that it is much less bulky than the previous editions, a fact which will be appreciated by the tourist.

At least for the account of the sculpture, the publishers should have used new plates, for the illustrations in this section are hopelessly bad. The magnificent statue of Khafre' (p. 218) has been transformed into cross-eyed hideousness which mocks the encomiums of Maspero in the text. New plates would greatly have improved the work throughout.

J. H. B.

The Song of Solomon and the Lamentations of Jeremiah (Expositor's Bible),

By WALTER F. ADENEY, M.A., Professor of New Testament Exegesis, and Church History, New College, London. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1895. Pages viii + 346. Price, \$1.50.

No book of the Bible has been a mine for such a variety of miners and mining-products as the Song of Solomon. From Origen to Spurgeon interpreters have painted a halo about its form, until it has entirely hidden the original body. If the methods which have been applied to the Song of